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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,811	05/01/2001	Timothy W. Genske	LS/0005.01	6353
8791	7590	04/21/2005	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN			LIN, KELVIN Y	
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SEVENTH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			2142	

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/847,811	GENSKE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kelvin Lin	2142	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 November 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-87 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-87 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/22/04</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-12, 16-20, 22-27, 29-87 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Enright et al., (US Patent 6583813).
2. Regarding claim 1, Enright teaches a computer environment where devices are occasionally connected together, a method for automated transmission and execution of an executable file of interest originating from a digital camera, upon the digital camera's connection to a cellular phone, the method comprising:
 - connecting the digital camera to a cellular phone capable of hosting the camera (Enright, col. 13, l. 2-5);
 - identifying at least one particular cellular phone that is connected to the camera, including determining communication information allowing

communication between the camera and the particular cellular phone, and determining command information allowing the camera to invoke execution of a file of interest at the particular cellular phone (Enright, col. 13, l.24-31);

- based on said determined communication information, transmitting the executable file of interest from said camera to the particular cellular phone (Enright, col. 21, l.45-52, and also in col.13, l.5, it indicates that the terminal is connected to cellular phone); and
- based on said determined command information, invoking execution of the executable file of interest after it has been transmitted to the particular cellular phone (Enright, col.29, l.15-23);

3. Regarding claim 2, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said executable file of interest comprises a driver file (Enright, col. 29, l.20-23, "the programmable instruction executed in connection camera server ...to access camera" is a driver file to drive hardware).

4. Regarding claim 3, Enright further discloses the method of claim 2, wherein said Driver file, upon execution, controls operation of said camera (Enright, col. 29, l.22-23, "... to access camera... and download image..").

5. Regarding claim 4, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said Executable file comprises a binary file having instruction capable of executing at said cellular phone (Enright, col.36, l.27-30, l.41-61, and also in col.13, l.5, it indicates that the terminal is connected to cell phone).

6. Regarding claim 5, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said executable file comprise an application program capable of executing at said cellular phone (Enright, col.13, l.5, col.36, l.41-61).
7. Regarding claim 6, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said camera includes an add-in device capable of being hosted by said cellular phone (Enright, col.23, l.36-39).
8. Regarding claim 7, Enright further discloses the method of claim 6, wherein said Camera comprises a digital camera and wherein said method further comprises:
 - Upon execution of said executable file at said cellular phone, transferring image information from said digital camera to said cellular phone (Enright, col.24, l.46-67).
9. Regarding claim 8, Enright further discloses the method of claim 7, further comprises:
 - After transferring said image information from said digital camera to said cellular phone, wirelessly transmitting said image information to a third device (Enright, col. 24, l.46-67).
10. Regarding claim 9, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said cellular phone includes a computing device capable of hosting other devices (Enright, col. 13, l. 1-5).
11. Regarding claim 10, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said cellular phone includes wireless transmission capability for transferring information received from said camera to other devices (Enright, col.13, l.7-9).

12. Regarding claim 11, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said camera and cellular phones are occasionally connected together. (Enright, col. 13, l.4-5).
13. Regarding claim 12, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said camera and cellular phones are permanently connected together (Enright, col.13, l.4-5).
14. Regarding claim 16, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Invocation of said identifying step occurs upon connecting said camera and cellular phones together (Enright, col.13, l.24-27)
15. Regarding claim 17, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Said identifying step includes: probing the camera's environment for determining which devices, if any, the camera is attached to (Enright, col. 40, l.18-26).
16. Regarding claim 18, Enright further discloses the method of claim 17, wherein Said probing step includes: determining a default communication medium for probing for new devices (Enright, col. 11, l.4-15).
17. Regarding claim 19, Enright further discloses the method of claim 18, wherein Said default communication medium is specified initially by factory-preset Information (Enright, col.22, l.37-39).
18. Regarding claim 20, Enright further discloses the method of claim 18, wherein Said default communication medium is a selected one of a wireless and a wired communication medium (Enright, col.16, l. 15-16).

19. Claim 22 have similar limitation as claims 19. Therefore, claim 22 is rejected under Kirani's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 19.
20. Regarding claim 23, Enright further discloses the method of claim 19, wherein Said factory-preset information includes a default communication rate and default handshake protocol for at least one potential cellular phone (Enright, col. 12, l.55-57, col.15, l.18-20).
21. Regarding claim 24, Enright further discloses the method of claim 17, wherein Said probing step includes: executing an initial sequence of handshake commands and comparing any response received to a list of known response for identifying a particular cellular phone (Enright, col.19, l. 53-56, col. 21, l.50-53).
22. Regarding claim 25, Enright further discloses the method of claim 17, wherein Said probing step continues until all know potential cellular phone have been enumerated. (Enright, col. 19, 59-61, col.39, l.39-40).
23. Regarding claim 26, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Said identifying step includes: updating a registry at said camera for indicating any connected cellular phone that has been identified (Enright, col. 24, l.17-21).
24. Regarding claim 27, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: upon identifying at least one particular cellular phone, ensuring that a state of TCP/IP communication is reached between said camera and the particular identified cellular phone (Enright, col.12, l. 55-60).
25. Claim 29 have similar limitation as claims 27. Therefore, claim 29 is rejected under Kirani's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 27.

26. Claim 30 have similar limitation as claims 7. Therefore, claim 30 is rejected under Kirani's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 7.
27. Regarding claim 31, Enright further discloses the method of claim 30, wherein Said streaming step includes: employing XML protocol for packing said executable file of interest for delivery to the cellular phone. (Enright, col. 12, l.57-60).
28. Claim 32 have similar limitation as claims 8. Therefore, claim 32 is rejected under Kirani's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 8.
29. Regarding claim 33, Enright further discloses the method of claim 31, wherein Said file handle comprises a file handle that may be understood by said cellular phone for accessing a particular file of interest at said cellular phone (Enright, col. 26, l.10-14).
30. Regarding claim 34, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Said executable file in interest comprises a byte-code program, and wherein said cellular phone includes capability for executing byte-code program (Enright, col. 20, l. 66-67, col.21, l.1-4).
31. Regarding claim 35, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Said executable file if interest comprises a Java program, and wherein said cellular phone includes a Java Virtual Machine for executing Java Programs (Enright, col. 26, l. 25-29).
32. Regarding claim 36, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Said step of invoking execution of the executable file of interest includes:

Issuing a command from said camera to said cellular phone to begin execution at said cellular phone of said executable file of interest (Enright, col. 48, l.50-53).

33. Regarding claim 37, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein Said step of invoking execution of the executable file of interest includes:
Triggering execution of said executable file indirectly at said cellular phone by instructing said cellular phone to restart itself (Enright, col. 47, l.40-44).
34. Regarding claim 38, Enright further discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising:
Placing said camera in a listening mode, after said camera has invoked execution of said executable file at said cellular phone (Enright, col.50, l.21-26).
35. Claim 39 have similar limitation as claims 38. Therefore, claim 39 is rejected under Enright's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 38.
36. Claim 40 have similar limitation as claims 38. Therefore, claim 40 is rejected under Enright's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 38.
37. Claims 41-50 have similar limitation as claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8, 31, 34-35. Therefore claim 41-50 are rejected under Enright's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8, 31, 34-35.
38. Claims 51-67 have similar limitation as claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8, 31-32, 34-35, 38-39. Therefore claim 51-67 are rejected under Enright's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8, 31-32, 34-35, 38-39.
39. Regarding Claims 68-87 that inherit the syntax from XML, which Enright further discloses the XML language in (Enright, col.12, l.59).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

40. Claims 13-15, 21, and 28 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enright in view of Kirani et al., (PG PUB 2002/0032027).
41. Regarding claim 13, Enright differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly indicate “a serial communication link”, instead “...connected to wireless interface...” (Enright, col.13, l.4-5).
Kirani teaches a device similar to that of Enright’s and indicates that “serial cable link device” (Kirani, [0106]). With the similar communication device, Enright’s device connection link would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Enright’s device connection with Kirani’s serial communication link.
42. Regarding claim 14, Enright differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly indicate “.. a serial communication link”, instead “... connected to wireless interface ...” (Enright, col. 13, l.4-5). Kirani teaches a device similar to that of Enright’s and indicates that “RS-232 serial port” (Kirani, [0106]).

With the similar communication device, Enright's device connection link would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Enright's device connection with Kirani's RS-232 serial communication link.

43. Regarding claim 15, Enright differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly indicate "... USB link", instead "... connected to wireless interface ..." (Enright, col. 13, l.4-5). Kirani teaches a device similar to that of Enright's and indicates that "USB link" (Kirani, [0098]).

With the similar communication device, Enright's device connection link would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Enright's device connection with Kirani's USB link.

44. Claim 21 have similar limitation as claims 14 and 15. Therefore, claim 21 is rejected under Kirani's for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claims 14-15.

45. Regarding claim 28, Enright differs from the claimed invention in that it does not explicitly indicate "... PPP communication session", instead "... connected to interface ..." (Enright, col. 13, l.4-5). Kirani teaches a device similar to that of Enright's and indicates that "invoke PPP to get internet connectivity" (Kirani, [0183]).

With the similar communication device, Enright's device connection link would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Enright's device connection with Kirani's PPP connectivity.

Response to Remarks

1. The Applicant's argument with respect to claims 1-87 have been considered but are not persuasive . Examiner appreciates detail description of prior art.
2. Regarding claim 1, applicant argues that Enright fails to teach " .. based on said determined communication information, transmitting the executable file of interest from said camera to the particular cellular phone."

Examiner contends Enright discloses that an image download sequence is executed at image server This image download sequence may be to a remote terminal through the network (Enright, col.33, l.30-32), which remote terminal is the cellular phone (Enright, col.13, l.5).

Therefore, Enright clearly teaches that the image download sequence instruction (executable file) can be transmitted to cellular phone from image server which connects to camera.

3. Regarding claim 41, applicant argues that Enright fails to teach (ii) uploading the driver of interest from the camera to the cellular phone.

Similarly, Enright clearly teaches this image download sequence may be to a remote terminal through the network (Enright, col.33, l.30-32), which remote terminal is the cellular phone (Enright, col.13, l.5).

4. Regarding claim 51, applicant argues that Enright fails to teach that transmit an executable file from one device to another.

Again, Enright clearly teaches this image download sequence may be to a

remote terminal through the network (Enright, col.33, l.30-32), which remote terminal is the cellular phone (Enright, col.13, l.5).

Therefore, Enright clearly teaches that the image download sequence instruction (executable file) can be transmitted to cellular phone (another device) from image server (one device) which connects to camera.

5. Regarding claims 68-87, applicant argues that "Enright fails to teach or suggest the specific XML streams.. although Enright mentions using XML in".

XML lets Web developers and designers create customized tags that offer greater flexibility in this area of skill. (Microsoft, Computer Dictionary).

In addition, XML intends to be systematically arbitrary to perform identical functionality. Therefore, claims 68-87 are unpatentable.

6. Applicant argues that Kirani fails to disclose transmitting an executable file or driver from one device to another.

Kirani clearly teaches that "... more application programs, such as client application software or "programs" , including image processing software, may be "loaded" (i.e., transferred from fixed storage into memory) for execution by the system. (Kirani, page. 9, [0110]).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTH from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kelvin Lin whose telephone number is 703-605-1726. The examiner can normally be reached on Flexible 4/9/5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Harvey can be reached on 703-305-9705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

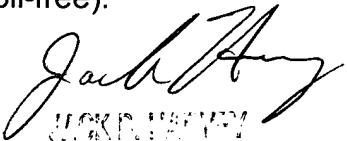
Art Unit: 2142

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>.

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4/12 /2005


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